

# THE EVENING NEWS REVIEW.

ELEVENTH YEAR

EAST LIVERPOOL, OHIO, WEDNESDAY, DECEMBER 18, 1895.

TWO CENTS

## Christmas Presents

For All at

# HE... PEOPLE'S STORE

Our stock of useful gifts—gifts that will be the most approved—consists of Nice Dress Patterns, Ladies and Children's Cloaks, Small Furs and Long Furs, Fine Umbrellas, Holiday Linen Table Sets, Napkins and Doylies, Fine Towels, Holiday Hosiery and Underwear, White Aprons, the best of Initial Handkerchiefs, Gent's Silk Mufflers, Pocketbooks, Kid Gloves and Mitts, Pictures, Easels, Decorated China, Cut Glass and Silverware.

## THE PEOPLE'S STORE,

H. E. PORTER.

Fifth Street and the Diamond.

## Fur Capes.

25 Per Cent Less

Than Wholesale Prices.

\$ 6.00 27-inch French Coney Capes for... \$ 3.49  
10.00 30-inch French Coney Capes for... 5.00  
15.00 30-inch French Coney Capes for... 9.98  
25.00 30-inch Astrakhan Capes for... 15.00  
25.00 30-inch Wool Seal Capes for... 15.00  
35.00 36-inch Electric Seal Capes for... 18.00  
75.00 36-inch Martin Capes for... 39.00

All new goods and 100-inch sweeps. Here is your chance to buy a useful Christmas Present for little money. If you are not interested in Fur Capes we wish to remind you that we are selling all of our

CLOTH GARMENTS AT COST.

Come and see us as we can save you big money on Ladies' and Children's Wraps.

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A. S. YOUNG.

138 and 140 Fifth street.

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Yesterday Afternoon, and Made Some Good Hauls.

### PETER MURRAY IN THE TOILS

The Mayor Knocked Him Out In One Single Round—Chief Gill Heads a Raid on a Gambling Den, Assisted by Officers Earl and Meador—The Victims Help Enrich the City Treasury—Matzinger Will Be Sent to Lisbon, Under \$2,000 Bond—Frazier Will Recover—The Penalty Is From One to Twenty Years.

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Pete Murray, the would-be pugilist, raked up serious trouble for himself in assaulting Detective Huckle, with threats of taking his life, putting a knife through his heart, and indulgence in language too horribly filthy for a human, civilized being to make use of. Peter, evidently working on the basis that "a guilty conscience needs no reminder," pleaded guilty to the charge without the formality of demanding a bill of particulars. Officer Meador arrested the gentle Peter in the vicinity of Sixth street and escorted him to the bastille, where he remained, deprived of the sweets of liberty, for some three or four hours, and then Joseph Geon, proprietor of the "Senate," in the Diamond, came to forlorn and disconsolate Peter's rescue, plunking down \$14.60 for his release. Peter will be wise if he refrains from attempting to abuse the detective in the future, as he was engaged in a much more dangerous occupation than he has any idea of. Mayor Gilbert will not be trifled with in this matter, and if the would-be heroic Peter attempts a second onslaught, at the bidding of those who have apparently secured him for such a mean and base purpose, he will find that he has undertaken a job which will cause him much sorrow and regret.

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Mrs. Richardson, an aged lady of Pughtown, started for this city in a buggy yesterday, and reached a point in Chester where she was about to tie the horse, when she was seized by a stroke of paralysis. The lady fell to the ground, but was given prompt assistance. A physician was summoned, and the lady was taken later in the day to her home. The extent of her illness could not be learned.

### A Bad Fall.

While at work on the summer home of J. J. Purinton on the Calcutta road,

a few miles from town, J. C. Cain, the contractor, met with an annoying accident. He was standing on a trestle when the thing tipped, and allowed him to fall to the ground. His shoulder was so badly bruised that he is compelled to carry his arm in a sling, and refrain from work.

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EDITOR NEWS REVIEW.—We of the East End are glad to know that we have some friends left in the center of the city, and we want to thank you for the support you gave Doctor Marshall's suggestion about fire protection. We need it up here if it was ever needed anywhere, and all the people are in favor of it. We need the chemical extinguishers, and we want the old ladder truck. With these we could get along at ordinary times, and if a fire reached such proportions that we could not handle it here, the fire company down in the city could come to our aid.

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The Horses Ran Wild and Went at Break-Neck Speed.

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### WENT THROUGH THE ICE.

A Skater Got a Ducking and a Scar.

The thaw is seriously affecting the ice in the river, and the blockade was broken below the city this morning. Great masses of ice floated down stream to the amusement of a number of boys who could not resist the temptation to skate. One youngster named Bradley with his home on Washington street was among the unfortunate ones, and went through the ice. He got a ducking, but was saved by his companions. There were a number of minor accidents, but they amounted to nothing in painful or serious results.

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Business men have observed since the holiday trade began that the effect of East Liverpool as the largest town in this vicinity is being plainly seen. Shoppers come every day from towns along the river, particularly Smith's Ferry and Industry, and they buy Christmas presents, too. One merchant remarked this morning that he never before saw so many strange faces in his store, and to satisfy himself he had inquired and found they were as a rule from small towns on the river.

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James Ackley and James Wilson came in from Akron last evening, and will remain here for a few weeks, or longer if the pottery does not start. The clay hands quit work yesterday, and the kilnmen will quit as soon as they can wind up their work. Barring the disastrous fire the company had a good year, and expect to begin the new season with some attractive features for their customers. The length of time the pottery will be shut down is not known.

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J. C. McCain today began suit in the court of Squire Rose with a view to recovering \$45 from Grant McKinnon. He claims the amount as the balance of a promissory note.

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### A FEW SMALL CHANGES MADE

But They Will Not Materially Alter the Plans of the Company—The Structure Will Be Commenced as Soon as the Weather Permits—No Objection from Property Owners.

Council convened in special session last night at 7:15 o'clock with all members present with the exception of Kent, the absent member being out of the city. Messrs. McDonald, Brindley and Calhoun were also present.

The only business to be transacted was the passage of the bridge ordinance, and it was quickly disposed of, there being no objections from property owners. Mr. Purinton, as chairman of the committee to whom the ordinance was referred, suggested the advisability of inserting a few amendments, which read as follows: "In Sec. 1, to insert after the word 'company,' this corporation organized under the laws of West Virginia, with principal offices at Chester. "In Sec. 4, after the word 'hereof' shall pay the cost of publication of this and former ordinances, and to insert in the same section, after the word 'contained,' the words 'and granted.'"

Mr. Peake did not understand one section of the ordinance relating to the streets and alleys which the bridge would cross and Mr. McDonald was asked to explain. He stated that the streets and alleys in the section referred to was the land at the lower end of College street, which lies below the railroad tracks. Mr. McDonald stated that there had been a street there at some time, but nobody, not even the city engineer, seemed to know where it was. His explanation being satisfactory the amendments were passed and the rules suspended and the ordinance placed on its third and final passage, all members voting in the affirmative and the bridge ordinance was a part of the city law. Work will be begun on the bridge at once, the company having no desire to take the limit of six months given by the ordinance before commencing construction.

### SONS OF VETERANS.

The Camp at Lisbon Visited by East Liverpool.

The camp at Lisbon is strong in numbers and in flourishing condition, but has been behind hand in the ritual or latest degree work. Made aware of this fact, and understanding that the Liverpool camp was and is in first class working order, they extended an invitation to our local lads to come to their aid, and last night the captain and the staff of General Garfield camp No. 3, this city, drove over to the county seat. The members of the party were Captain-elect W. A. Davis, First Lieutenant F. W. Timmons, First Sergeant H. R. Thompson, Quartermaster Sergeant N. T. Ashbaugh, Chaplain O. C. Vovrey, Sergeant of the Guard J. J. Rose, Corporal of the Guard William Moore and Private Criss McConnell. The lads were royally received at Lisbon and after partaking of a splendid supper at the Hostetter House, as guests of the Lisbon camp, adjourned to the hall and went through the degree work as laid down by the national encampment, concluding the work at about midnight, and reached East Liverpool at 4:30 this morning.

The visitors were taken through the tin mill while at Lisbon, by First Sergeant Gorsuch, of the camp there, and were much interested in the process of the manufacture of the article which the Democracy, as represented by Grover Cleveland, declared could not be manufactured in this country. The home camp are warm in their praises of the treatment accorded them by the Lisbonites.

### CHALLENGE ISSUED.

The Ohio Valley to Shoot Against the Beaver Valley.

The local gun club have decided to hold their tournament on Dec. 27. All amateurs who wish to participate in the shoot can do so by making application to Secretary Crable. A challenge has also been issued to Beaver valley cities to send four representatives here to compete against a similar number selected from the Ohio valley. The match is for \$100 a side, to shoot at 25 birds.

### NO DELAY.

An Engineer Says the Bridge Will Be Started at Once.

J. E. McDonald stated today there were a few parties in town who were interested in the bridge, and that activity prevailed all along the line. There was no formal meeting of stock-

holders. Before the noon train came in there gathered at the passenger station a little knot of men. One carried a transit, and the mud which adhered to their boots showed plainly that it was a surveying party. The reporter was referred to a Mr. Laube as the engineer in charge, and he stated that he occupies that position and was here looking over the ground. He said work would begin very soon although he would set no date.

### READY FOR FAIRMOUNT.

The Christmas Presents Will Be Sent Out Tomorrow.

At the office of the township trustees there is a table, and it is loaded with all sorts of nice things for the little ones at Fairmount home. There are dolls and other toys, books and pamphlets, and a miscellaneous collection of articles which will make the youngsters smile on Christmas morning. If possible the trustees will ship the presents away tomorrow, and if there is anyone in town who wants to contribute he must hasten to place his offering on the table. Liverpool's treat this year will be the best the children ever had from any one town in the two counties.

### FOUR MEN KILLED.

A Steam Pipe Burst on the St. Paul, With Fatal Effect.

Special to News Review.

NEW YORK, Dec. 18.—By the bursting of the main steam pipe in the engine room of the steamship St. Paul this morning four men were killed. Their names are given as James and Frances Manning, Robert Campbell and George D. McCallum. Seven others were seriously injured. The scene on the steamship when the accident occurred was beyond description.

### THE RIGHT SPIRIT.

The House of Representatives Does a Patriotic Deed.

Special to the News Review.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 18.—The house this afternoon unanimously passed a bill authorizing the creation of a Venezuela boundary commission, to be appointed by the president, and having duties which will deal directly with the question. The house appropriated \$100,000 to defray the expenses of the commission.

### A Big Success.

"Special Delivery," one of the big successes of last season, is a drama of New York life. The author, David H. Scully, has constructed in "Special Delivery" an honest, straightforward comedy drama, embodying a pleasing love story and giving abundant opportunity for introduction of realism in the matter of stage fittings. The play sheds a light upon the life of a Metropolitan letter carrier, and incidentally affords a view of the interior of the New York postoffice and its workings. The Harlem bridge scene by moonlight is said to be massive and picturesque, and one of the most perfect reproductions of a bridge ever seen. A number of musical specialties are introduced by the Electric quartet. Grand Opera House, Thursday, Dec. 19.

### Elected Officers.

At a meeting of the Sunday school of the First Presbyterian church last evening the following officers were elected:

Superintendent, George Matheny; assistants, Harry Watkins and F. W. Fowler; secretary, Miss Walper; assistant, Miss Clara Williams; treasurer, Will Jackson; assistant, Charles Bentz; librarian, Will Orr; assistants, John Sellers and Will Weaver; choirster, John Stoddard; organist, Miss Gertrude Stoddard; assistant, Miss Jessop.

### It Pays to Advertise.

An oxidized silver watch was lost, and the loser very wisely advertised the loss in the only live business paper in the city, the NEWS REVIEW. Almost every person in the city reads the NEWS REVIEW, and one of the readers found the handsome little ticker and returned it to this office, where the owner can secure it by calling for it. Moral. Advertise in the NEWS REVIEW.

### Suing For a Divorce.

Mrs. John Small, of Market street, through her attorney, has commenced action for a divorce from her husband on the ground of willful absence from home, abuse and non-support. The case will be heard on Friday. Witnesses from this city have been summoned to appear.

—F. L. Williams, of Rochester, secretary of the Bridgewater Gas company, was in town today, calling on Manager Hunter.

## SMALLPOX IN LISBON

One Well Developed Case Appeared This Morning.

### IT CAME FROM MARTIN'S FERRY

Joseph Shuckmill, an Employee of the Tin Plant, Is the Victim, and Has Been Quarantined, With Five Men Who Lived With Him—The County Seat Scared.

Special to the NEWS REVIEW.

LISBON, Dec. 18.—Perhaps the most intense excitement ever known here developed today when it was discovered there was a case of smallpox in town, and the unfortunate victim was a very sick man.

Two weeks ago Joseph Shuckmill, an employee of the tin plant, went to Martin's Ferry, where he remained for a time. While there he mingled with people in the town, but had no thought of contracting smallpox, which was often increasing at an alarming rate. When he returned to Lisbon he found five acquaintances who wanted to live without the expense of a boarding house, and they took up their abode together. Last night Shuckmill became ill, and this morning a doctor was summoned to Jordanville, the suburb where the men resided. The doctor found his patient suffering from smallpox, and at once reported to the board of health. The five companions of Shuckmill had gone to work as usual this morning, but they were quickly called out, and taken to Jordanville where they will reside for the present under a strict guard. The whole village will be quarantined, and every effort possible will be made to stamp out the disease before it gains much headway. Many persons have been exposed since Shuckmill returned from the town on the river, and it is not known what damage has been done. The disease is pronounced smallpox beyond a doubt.

### THE DIVORCE MACHINE.

It Is Separating Mismatched Couples at the County Seat.

Special to the NEWS REVIEW.

LISBON, Dec. 18.—Judge Smith began his work on the common pleas bench yesterday by granting a divorce to Mrs. Theresa Donkers, of Columbiana. Her husband left her 17 years ago, since which time he has been living in Germany. They were married 39 years ago.

Lorena Anglemeyer, of Columbiana, was divorced yesterday afternoon from her husband, Marcus Anglemeyer, and an hour later was wedded to Joseph Hunt at the Methodist Episcopal parsonage in this place.

Yesterday afternoon Andrew Rattery and Miss Jennie R. Wise, of East Liverpool, came to Lisbon, got a license and were married in the probate court room by Ross Firestone. Another marriage solemnized here yesterday was that of C. A. McKibben, of Marietta, and Miss Laura Livingstone, at the residence of the bride. Marriage licenses were granted today to William S. Morris and Lucretia Haven; N. B. Cox and Maggie J. Chamberlain.

### IN NEW YORK.

Deputy Bick Could Not Find Al Johnson in Cleveland.

Special to the NEWS REVIEW.

LISBON, Dec. 18.—Deputy Criss Bick returned last night from Cleveland where he had gone to arrest Al Johnson for running street cars without vestibules, but he brought no prisoner with him. When he got to Cleveland he searched diligently for the railway magnate, but Johnson could not be found. He had taken the train early in the day and gone to New York. That, however, does not end the case, though the authorities here have nothing to say for publication.

### Born.

To Mr. and Mrs. John Woods, of Chester—a boy.  
H. J. Windram, of Avondal street, is the happy father of an eight pound boy.

### PERSONAL MENTION.

—J. F. Potts is in Pittsburg today.  
—Fred Deidrick is in Pittsburg today.  
—Will Davidson went to Pittsburg this afternoon.  
—Mrs. Joseph Lee and Mrs. John Taylor are in Pittsburg visiting today.  
—Mark Smith, of Philadelphia, is the guest of William Erlanger, Fifth street.  
—Howard Moon and T. J. Barnes are spending a week with friends in Pittsburg.  
—James White left for his home in Carroll county after a brief visit with Will Reed, of Fifth street.



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### SONS OF VETERANS.

The Camp at Lisbon Visited by East Liverpool.

The camp at Lisbon is strong in numbers and in flourishing condition, but has been behind hand in the ritual or latest degree work. Made aware of this fact, and understanding that the Liverpool camp was and is in first class working order, they extended an invitation to our local lads to come to their aid, and last night the captain and the staff of General Garfield camp No. 3, this city, drove over to the county seat. The members of the party were Captain-elect W. A. Davis, First Lieutenant F. W. Timmons, First Sergeant H. R. Thompson, Quartermaster Sergeant N. T. Ashbaugh, Chaplain O. C. Vodrev, Sergeant of the Guard J. J. Rose, Corporal of the Guard William Moore and Private Criss McConnell. The lads were royally received at Lisbon and after partaking of a splendid supper at the Hostetter House, as guests of the Lisbon camp, adjourned to the hall and went through the degree work as laid down by the national emblem, concluding the work at about midnight, and reached East Liverpool at 4:30 this morning.

The visitors were taken through the tin mill while at Lisbon, by First Sergeant Gorsuch, of the camp there, and were much interested in the process of the manufacture of the article which the Democracy, as represented by Grover Cleveland, declared could not be manufactured in this country. The home camp are warm in their praises of the treatment accorded them by the Lisbonites.

### CHALLENGE ISSUED.

The Ohio Valley to Shoot Against the Beaver Valley.

The local gun club have decided to hold their tournament on Dec. 27. All amateurs who wish to participate in the shoot can do so by making application to Secretary Crabie. A challenge has also been issued to Beaver valley cities to send four representatives here to compete against a similar number selected from the Ohio valley. The match is for \$100 a side, to shoot at 25 birds.

### NO DELAY.

An Engineer Says the Bridge Will Be Started at Once.

J. E. McDonald stated today there were a few parties in town who are interested in the bridge, and that activity prevailed all along the line. There was no formal meeting of stock-

holders. Before the noon train came in there gathered at the passenger station a little knot of men. One carried a transit, and the mud which adhered to their boots showed plainly that it was a surveying party. The reporter was referred to a Mr. Laube as the engineer in charge, and he stated that he occupies that position and was here looking over the ground. He said work would begin very soon although he would set no date.

### READY FOR FAIRMOUNT.

The Christmas Presents Will be Sent Out Tomorrow.

At the office of the township trustees there is a table, and it is loaded with all sorts of nice things for the little ones at Fairmount home. There are dolls and other toys, books and pamphlets, and a miscellaneous collection of articles which will make the youngsters smile on Christmas morning. If possible the trustees will ship the presents away tomorrow, and if there is anyone in town who wants to contribute he must hasten to place his offering on the table. Liverpool's treat this year will be the best the children ever had from any one town in the two counties.

### FOUR MEN KILLED.

A Steam Pipe Burst on the St. Paul, With Fatal Effect.

Special to NEWS REVIEW.

NEW YORK, Dec. 18.—By the bursting of the main steam pipe in the engine room of the steamship St. Paul this morning four men were killed. Their names are given as James and Frances Manning, Robert Campbell and George D. McCollom. Seven others were seriously injured. The scene on the steamship when the accident occurred was beyond description.

### THE RIGHT SPIRIT.

The House of Representatives Does a Patriotic Deed.

Special to the NEWS REVIEW.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 18.—The house this afternoon unanimously passed a bill authorizing the creation of a Venezuela boundary commission, to be appointed by the president, and having duties which will deal directly with the question. The house appropriated \$100,000 to defray the expenses of the commission.

### A Big Success.

"Special Delivery," one of the big successes of last season, is a drama of New York life. The author, David H. Scully, has constructed in "Special Delivery" an honest, straightforward comedy drama, embodying a pleasing love story and giving abundant opportunity for introduction of realism in the matter of stage fittings. The play sheds a light upon the life of a Metropolitan letter carrier, and incidentally affords a view of the interior of the New York postoffice and its workings. The Harlem bridge scene by moonlight is said to be massive and picturesque, and one of the most perfect reproductions of a bridge ever seen. A number of musical specialties are introduced by the Electric quartet. Grand Opera House, Thursday, Dec. 19.

### Elected Officers.

At a meeting of the Sunday school of the First Presbyterian church last evening the following officers were elected:

Superintendent, George Matheny; assistants, Harry Watkins and F. W. Fowler; secretary, Miss Walper; assistant, Miss Clara Williams; treasurer, Will Jackson; assistant, Charles Bentz; librarian, Will Orr; assistants, John Sellers and Will Weaver; chorister, John Stoddard; organist, Miss Gertrude Stoddard; assistant, Miss Jessop.

### It Pays to Advertise.

An oxidized silver watch was lost, and the loser very wisely advertised the loss in the only live business paper in the city, the NEWS REVIEW. Almost every person in the city reads the NEWS REVIEW, and one of the readers found the handsome little ticker and returned it to this office, where the owner can secure it by calling for it. Moral. Advertise in the NEWS REVIEW.

### Suing For a Divorce.

Mrs. John Small, of Market street, through her attorney, has commenced action for a divorce from her husband on the ground of wilful absence from home, abuse and non-support. The case will be heard on Friday. Witnesses from this city have been summoned to appear.

—F. L. Williams, of Rochester, secretary of the Bridgewater Gas company, was in town today, calling on Manager Hunter.

## SMALLPOX IN LISBON

One Well Developed Case Appeared This Morning.

### IT CAME FROM MARTIN'S FERRY

Joseph Shuckmill, an Employee of the Tin Plant, Is the Victim, and Has Been Quarantined, With Five Men Who Lived With Him—The County Seat Scared.

Special to the NEWS REVIEW.

LISBON, Dec. 18.—Perhaps the most intense excitement ever known here developed today when it was discovered there was a case of smallpox in town, and the unfortunate victim was a very sick man.

Two weeks ago Joseph Shuckmill, an employee of the tin plant, went to Martin's Ferry, where he remained for a time. While there he mingled with people in the town, but had no thought of contracting smallpox, which was then increasing at an alarming rate. When he returned to Lisbon he found five acquaintances who wanted to live without the expense of a boarding house, and they took up their abode together. Last night Shuckmill became ill, and this morning a doctor was summoned to Jordanville, the suburb where the men resided. The doctor found his patient suffering from smallpox, and at once reported to the board of health. The five companions of Shuckmill had gone to work as usual this morning, but they were quickly called out, and taken to Jordanville where they will reside for the present under a strict guard. The whole village will be quarantined, and every effort possible will be made to stamp out the disease before it gains much headway. Many persons have been exposed since Shuckmill returned from the town on the river, and it is not known what damage has been done. The disease is pronounced smallpox beyond a doubt.

### THE DIVORCE MACHINE.

It Is Separating Mismatched Couples at the County Seat.

Special to the NEWS REVIEW.

LISBON, Dec. 18.—Judge Smith began his work on the common pleas bench yesterday by granting a divorce to Mrs. Theresa Donkers, of Columbiana. Her husband left her 17 years ago, since which time he has been living in Germany. They were married 39 years ago.

Lorena Anglemeyer, of Columbiana, was divorced yesterday afternoon from her husband, Marcus Anglemeyer, and an hour later was wedded to Joseph Hunt at the Methodist Episcopal parsonage in this place.

Yesterday afternoon Andrew Rattery and Miss Jennie R. Wise, of East Liverpool, came to Lisbon, got a license and were married in the probate court room by Ross Firestone. Another marriage solemnized here yesterday was that of C. A. McKibben, of Marietta, and Miss Laura Livingstone, at the residence of the bride. Marriage licenses were granted today to William S. Morris and Lucretia Haven; N. B. Cox and Maggie J. Chamberlain.

### IN NEW YORK.

Deputy Bick Could Not Find Al Johnson in Cleveland.

Special to the NEWS REVIEW.

LISBON, Dec. 18.—Deputy Criss Bick returned last night from Cleveland where he had gone to arrest Al Johnson for running street cars without vestibules, but he brought no prisoner with him. When he got to Cleveland he searched diligently for the railway magnate, but Johnson could not be found. He had taken the train early in the day and gone to New York. That, however, does not end the case, though the authorities here have nothing to say for publication.

### Born.

To Mr. and Mrs. John Woods, of Chester—a boy.  
H. J. Windram, of Avondal street, is the happy father of an eight pound boy.

### PERSONAL MENTION.

—J. F. Potts is in Pittsburgh today.  
—Fred Deidrick is in Pittsburgh today.  
—Will Davidson went to Pittsburgh this afternoon.  
—Mrs. Joseph Lee and Mrs. John Taylor are in Pittsburgh visiting today.  
—Mark Smith, of Philadelphia, is the guest of William Erlanger, Fifth street.  
—Howard Moon and T. J. Barnes are spending a week with friends in Pittsburgh.  
—James White left for his home in Carroll county after a brief visit with Will Reed, of Fifth street.



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EAST LIVERPOOL, O., WEDNESDAY, DEC. 18.

For President,

WILLIAM MCKINLEY,

OF Ohio.

READ BENEATH THE LINES.

"Disorderly conduct and menacing

threats." This was the charge against

Pete Murray, the pugilist, in mayor's

court yesterday. The party against

whom he offended was William G.

Huckle. Murray pleaded guilty and

his fine and costs were paid by Joseph

Geon. The peculiar part of this affair

is that Murray pleaded guilty without

asking for details or demanding par-

ticulars. The average reader will

note that this was a very strange

procedure on Peter's part. But Peter

Murray and fellows of his ilk are do-

ing very peculiar things at the pres-

ent writing, indulging in actions and

words which will not bear close in-

vestigation or the clear light of day,

and the News Review will take pleasure

in showing such fellows up in their

true light at the proper moment.

Peter Murray, for the offense which he

committed against William G. Huckle,

should have been given the limit, \$50

and costs, and if he dares repeat the

offense, Mayor Gilbert should give

Prattling Peter a year to the work-

house.

DUTCH COURAGE.

Grover Cleveland has at last been

prevailed upon to pay some attention

to the slaps in the face he has, as

the chief magistrate of the United States,

been receiving at the hands of foreign

nations. His name will go down in

history as being the chief instrument

in the humiliation of the glorious old

stars and stripes. Foraker blocked

his pathway in this line at one time,

and plainly told the corpulent duck

hunter that the flag could not be

humiliated in Ohio. Then came the

Hawaii incident and the entire na-

tion groined out its disapproval of

Grover's conduct. The British lion

has been nipping at the eagle's wings

for some time past in connection with

the Venezuelan territory, and has evi-

dently become emboldened by inat-

tention on the part of the president

and his counsellors, and shows a dis-

position to take a full bite out of the

body of the noble bird. Grover, in

very shame, has been compelled to ob-

ject. What does the objection amount

to? Has Cleveland the nerve to back

up what he has said about the mat-

ter, or is his latest a mere bluff in the

shape of Dutch courage.

TURN ON THE LIGHT.

Chief Gill and his subordinate offi-

cers deserve credit for the manner in

which they have been enforcing the

ordinances of late, and offenders are

coming to have a healthy respect for

the law and its representatives.

Mayor Gilbert is determined that law

and order shall be observed in East

Liverpool, and the tough element will

do well to make note of this fact.

Honest and honorable workmen, em-

ployed in the potteries and elsewhere

in this city, are disgraced by contact

with the plug uglies and bruisers and

hangers on at low dives, and the latter

element should be taught that this

city is very unhealthy for them. There

are a few young loafers residing in

this city who imagine that they can

crave out at and insult passers by upon

our thoroughfares at their own sweet

will. These fellows, in their pursu-

ance of such a course, come directly

under the head of "disorderly," and

they may receive a penalty of \$5 and

costs when they least expect it. Street

fighting, prize fighting, illegal liquor

selling and houses of ill-fame must

cease to exist in East Liverpool. Law

and order must and shall prevail.

Turn on the light.

House for Rent.

Four rooms, centrally located.

Apply to Dr. Jackson, Sixth and

Diamond, or 164 Washington street.

Spanish Tables for torpid liver.

## AN INTERESTING STORY

That Never Grows Old

is that of

## SANTA CLAUS.

Coming at Christmas time, and while the little ones are writing letters telling their wants, older people are puzzling their heads over gifts for friends and loved ones. We can't list here all the good things to suit childhood age and the different circumstances in life, but we do extend to everybody an invitation to inspect our stock. Are you alive to the fact that the most sensible, most useful, most appreciable Christmas gift is some article of wearing apparel.

What husband, brother, son or male relative would not consider a Suit, Overcoat or a pair of Trousers the most sensible present that could be offered to them?

We are making a special sale of Cutaway Suits. Notice them in our show window. Two, three and four of a style left; sold at \$10, \$11, \$12, \$13 and \$14, choice

CUT PRICE \$7.37 CUT PRICE

We have the finest line of Umbrellas, Mufflers, Handkerchiefs, Smoking Jackets and dozens and dozens of Neckwear to select from. Gloves, lined, unlined, plain tops, fur tops. Night Robes, Cardigan Jackets, Collars and Cuffs. All the latest styles in Hats and Caps.

## BOY'S HEADQUARTERS.

SUITS AND OVERCOATS—We not only show you the largest stock but the finest quality of goods. We lead in Boy's Clothing. They are up-to-date styles. Parents, we call your special attention to call and see us for a Boy's Suit or Overcoat.

## SANTA CLAUS

Finds himself rushed day and night supplying his thousands of friends with all sorts of Christmas presents. No matter how great the demand made of Santa Claus, there is always a large assortment to select from at his headquarters,

## JOSEPH BROS.

Our store will be open this month in the evenings.

## ALL PRAISE IT.

The Country Wild Over Cleveland's Message.

PATRIOTS FORGET POLITICS.

Men of All Political Views Congratulate His Stand.

THE MONROE DOCTRINE UPHOLD.

The Message Sent to Congress With the Correspondence Concerning England's Dispute With Venezuela—Olney's Vigorous Note Demanding Arbitration. Lord Salisbury's Two Replies Refusing to Arbitrate and Declaring that the Monroe Doctrine Is Not Applicable to the Present Dispute—The Venezuelan Minister Cables the Message to His Government—The President Suggests a United States Commission to Decide Which Country Is Right, So We Will Know Where We Stand.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 18.—President Cleveland's message on the Venezuelan question has created a sensation, and is receiving the praise of men of all parties.

In the dignified United States senate it was received with hand-clapping, never before seen in that body, by senators of all parties, Senator Chandler leading the outburst. It was also enthusiastically received in the house.

In the pension building the employees gathered and sang "The Star-Spangled Banner" and "My Country 'Tis of Thee."

Into the White House have poured messages from men of all parties, congratulating the president.

The Venezuelan minister has cabled the message to his government. He is enthusiastic in its praise.

The Irish National Alliance of America has sent a manifesto to the president, offering the services of its members in case of war with England.

The newspapers throughout the country, irrespective of party, approve the message.

The English newspapers, in their comments, back up Lord Salisbury's stand.

Interviews with leading men all over the country team with approval.

Warlike notes are heard from different sections of the country in offers telegraphed to the president of a readiness to fight in case of trouble.

THE PRESIDENT'S MESSAGE.

Upholds the Monroe Doctrine and Suggests a Boundary Commission.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 18.—President Cleveland's message, accompanying the

any principle of international law which is founded on the general consent of nations, and that "no statesman, however eminent, and no nation, however powerful, are competent to insert into the code of international law a novel principle which was never recognized before, and which has not been accepted by the government of any other country."

"Practically, the principle for which we contend has peculiar, if not exclusive, relation to the United States. It may not have been admitted in so many words to the code of international law, but since in international councils every nation is entitled to the rights belonging to it, if the enforcement of the Monroe doctrine is something we may justly claim, it has its place in the code of international law as certainly and as securely as if it were specifically mentioned, and when the United States is a suitor before the high tribunal that administers international law, the question to be determined is whether or not the present claims which the justice of that code of law can find to be right and valid.

"The Monroe doctrine finds its recognition in those principles of international law which are based upon the theory that every nation shall have its rights protected and its just claims enforced.

We know We Are Right. "Of course this government is entirely confident that under the sanction of this doctrine we have clear rights and undoubted claims. Nor is this ignored in the British reply. The prime minister, while not admitting that the Monroe doctrine is applicable to present conditions, states: 'In declaring that the United States would resist any such enterprise if it was contemplated, President Monroe adopted a policy which received the entire sympathy of the English government of that date.' He further declares: 'Though the language of President Monroe is directed to the attainment of objects which most Englishmen would agree to be salutary, it is impossible to admit that they have been inscribed by any adequate authority in the code of international law. Again he says: 'They (her majesty's government) fully concur with the view which President Monroe apparently entertained, that any disturbance of the existing territorial distribution in that hemisphere by any fresh acquisitions on the part of any European state would be a highly inexpedient change.'

"In the belief that the doctrine for which we contend was clear and definite, that it was founded upon substantial considerations and involved our safety and welfare, that it was fully applicable to our present conditions and to the state of the world's progress and that it was directly related to the pending controversy and without any conviction as to the final merits of the dispute, but anxious to learn in a satisfactory and conclusive manner whether Great Britain sought under a claim of boundary, to extend her possessions on this continent without right, or whether she merely sought possession of territory fairly included within her line of ownership, this government proposed to the government of Great Britain a resort to arbitration as the proper means of settling the question, to the end that a vexatious boundary dispute between the two contestants might be determined and our exact standing and relation in respect to the controversy might be made clear.

England Refuses to Arbitrate. "It will be seen from the correspondence herewith submitted that this proposition has been declined by the British government, upon grounds which, in the circumstances, seem to me to be far from satisfactory. It is deeply disappointing that such an appeal, actuated by the most friendly feelings toward both nations directly concerned, and to the sense of justice and to the magnanimity of one of the great powers of the world and touching its relations to one comparatively weak and small, should have produced no better results.

"The course to be pursued by this government, in view of the present condition, does not appear to admit of serious doubt. Having labored faithfully for many years to induce Great Britain to submit this dispute to impartial arbitration and having been now finally apprised of her refusal to do so, nothing remains but to accept the situation, to recognize its plain requirements and deal with it accordingly. Great Britain's present proposition has never thus far been regarded as admissible by Venezuela, though any adjustment of the boundary which that country may deem for her advantage and may offer to accept, she is free to make of course be objected to by the United States.

"Assuming, however, that the attitude of Venezuela will remain unchanged, the dispute has reached such a stage as to make it now incumbent upon the United States to take measures to determine with sufficient certainty for its justification what is the international line between the republic of Venezuela and British Guiana. The inquiry to that effect should, of course, be conducted carefully and judicially, and due weight should be given to all available evidence, records and facts in support of the claims of both parties.

Suggests a Commission. "In order that such an examination should be prosecuted in a thorough and satisfactory manner, I suggested that the congress make an adequate appropriation for the expenses of a commission, to be appointed by the executive, who shall make the necessary investigation and report upon the matter with the least possible delay.

"When such report is made and accepted it will, in my opinion, be the duty of the United States to resist by every means in its power as a willful aggression upon its rights and interests the appropriation by Great Britain of any jurisdiction over any territory which after investigation we have determined of right belongs to Venezuela.

"If a European power, by an extension of its boundaries, takes possession of the territory of one of our neighboring republics against its will and in derogation of its rights, it is difficult to see why, to that extent, such European power does not thereby attempt to extend its system of government to that portion of this continent which is thus taken. This is the precise action which President Monroe declared to be dangerous to our peace and safety, and it can make no difference whether the European system is extended by an advance of frontier or otherwise.

"It is also suggested in the British reply that 'we should not seek to apply the Monroe doctrine to the pending dispute, because it does not embody

## OLNEY'S VIGOROUS NOTE.

His Demand on England to Arbitrate Written in Strong Terms.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 18.—Secretary Olney's letter addressed to Ambassador Bayard is dated July 30.

The secretary begins by stating that the president has given much anxious thought to the subject and has not reached a conclusion without a lively sense of its great importance as well as of the serious possibility involved in any action now to be taken. He then comments on the long duration of the boundary dispute, the "indefinite" claims of both parties, "the continuous growth of the undefined British claims," the fate of the various attempts at arbitration of the controversy and the part in the matter heretofore taken by the United States. He shows that the British claims since the Schomburg line was run have moved the frontier of British Guiana farther and farther to the westward of the line proposed by Lord Aberdeen in 1844.

The above he reiterates in a summary comprising the whole situation, in which he calls attention to Venezuela's attempt for years to arbitrate and Great Britain's continued refusal, unless Venezuela should first renounce in England's favor a large part of Venezuela's claims. He also says that the disparity in strength of the parties is such that Venezuela can hope to establish her claim only through peaceful methods. He then says that the interference of the United States is either meddling or it is action based on a right and duty which, if this country has the power sufficient, shall be upheld.

A Nation Can Interfere. "The secretary lays it down as a canon of international law that a nation may justly interpose in a controversy between other nations whenever 'what is done or proposed by any other parties primarily concerned is a serious and direct menace to its own integrity, tranquility or welfare.' The propriety of the rule when applied in good faith will not be questioned in any quarters, though he says it has been given a wide scope and too often made a cloak for schemes of wanton spoliation and aggrandizement. This leads him up to an elaborate review of the Monroe doctrine, and Secretary Olney, stating that the proposition that America is in no part open to colonization having long been conceded, says that our present concern is with the other practical application of the Monroe doctrine, viz.: That American non-intervention in Europe necessarily implied European non-intervention in American affairs, the disregard of which by any European power is to be deemed an act of unfriendliness toward the United States. On this point the secretary says:

"The precise scope and limitations of this rule cannot be too clearly apprehended. It does not establish any general protectorate by the United States over other American states. It does not relieve any American state from its obligations as fixed by international law, nor prevent any European power directly interested from enforcing such obligations or from inflicting merited punishment for the breach of them. It does not contemplate any interference in the internal affairs of any American state or in the relations between states and other American states. It does not justify any attempt on our part to change the established form of government of any American state or to prevent the people of such state from altering that form according to their own will and pleasure. The rule in question has but a single purpose and object. It is that no European power or combination of European powers shall forcibly deprive an American state of the rights and power of self-government and of shaping for itself its own political fortunes and destinies."

Congress Must Have Sanctioned It.

The secretary says it is manifest that a rule which has been openly and uniformly acted upon by the executive branch of the government for 70 years must have had the sanction of congress. Nor, he adds, if the practical reason of the rule be sought for, is the record either meager or obscure. Its first effect was indeed momentous and far-reaching. It was the component factor in the emancipation of South America and to the independent states of that region are largely indebted for their very existence. Since then the most significant achievement to be credited to the rule is the evacuation of Mexico by the French. But we are so indebted to it for the Clayton-Bulwer treaty, neutralizing any inter-oceanic canal across Central America and excluding Great Britain from any dominion there. It has been used in the case of Cuba, as if justifying the position that, while the sovereignty of Spain will be respected, the island will not be permitted to become the possession of any other European power. It has been influential in bringing about the definite relinquishment of any supposed protectorate by Great Britain over the Mosquito coast. President Polk relied upon it, though, perhaps, erroneously, to prevent the transfer of Yucatan; General Grant, in the same spirit, declared that existing dependencies were no longer a subject of transfer from one European power to another; and another development is found in the objection to arbitration of South American controversies by a European power; and Secretary Bayard resisted the enforcement of the Feltier claim against Haiti, declaring that "serious indeed would be the consequences if European hostile foot should, without just cause, tread those states in the new world which have emancipated themselves from European control."

Interest Secured by Blood.

The secretary then says that the people of the United States have a vital interest in the cause of popular self-government, which they have secured at the cost of infinite blood and treasure. It is in that view, more than any other, that he will not tolerate the political control of the American states by the forcible assumption of a European power. The United States is today practically sovereign on this continent, and its fiat is law. All the advantages of this superiority are at once imperiled if the principle be admitted that European powers may convert American states into colonies of their own. The principle could be easily availed of by any power doing so military operations against us, a base of operations for the invasion of Africa might be transferred to South America. The consequence to the

## THE STAR BARGAIN STORE.

Beginning tomorrow we will offer our entire stock of Jackets and Cloth Capes at greatly reduced prices, as we want to close them out at once. If you have not bought your Jacket or Cape yet do not fail to see our line, as we will save you several dollars. We are also offering great bargains in Plush and Fur Capes.

## SMALL CHILDREN'S COATS.

We have about one hundred small Children's Coats, which we will close out as long as they will last for about cost. Here is your chance to save from 50c to \$1.50 on your Child's Coat. Do not wait, but come at once and get first choice.

## STAR BARGAIN STORE,

195 and 197 Market St.

Notice---Beginning Monday, December 2, our store will be open every evening until after the holidays.

United States would be disastrous. Loss of prestige would be the least of them. We would be compelled to maintain a large army and navy.

Said he: "Our just apprehensions are not to be allayed by suggestions of the good will of European powers towards us, for the policy of the United States has learned in the school of experience to what extent the relations of states depend, not upon sentiment or principle, but upon selfish interests. They will not soon forget that in their hour of distress all their anxieties and burdens were aggravated by the possibility of demonstrations against their national life on the part of powers, especially France and Great Britain, with whom they had long maintained the most harmonious relations. How France seized Mexico, and if that country and England could have got a foothold they would likely have dismembered the nation. From that grave peril we were saved in the past, and may be saved again in the future, through the operation of the sure and silent voice of the doctrine proclaimed by President Monroe."

His clear and unmistakable position on the Monroe doctrine laid down, Secretary Olney goes at some length into the Venezuelan dispute, affirming that the British claim in two years apparently was extended some 33,000 square miles so as to command the mouth of the Orinoco and dismissing as valueless the contention that Great Britain's possession of Venezuela gives it any right to be treated as an American state. He shows where Great Britain has arbitrated other boundary disputes and declares that it is, in effect, says to Venezuela you are not strong enough to get anything by force and we won't arbitrate unless you first give up part of the territory. This, he says, amounts to invasion and conquest, and our duty is summed up as follows:

"In these circumstances the duty of the president appears to him unmistakable and imperative. Great Britain's assertion of title to the disputed territory, combined with her refusal to have that title investigated, being a substantial appropriation of the territory to her own use, not to protest and give warning that the transaction will be regarded as injurious to the interests of the people of the United States, as well as to the honor and welfare of this country are closely identified. While the measures necessary or proper for the vindication of that policy are to be determined by another branch of the government it is clearly for the executive to leave nothing undone which may tend to render such determination unnecessary."

LOD SALISBURY'S NOTES. Denies Our Right to Apply the Monroe Doctrine in the Present Dispute.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 18.—Lord Salisbury answers Secretary Olney in two notes, both of date July 26.

The first is devoted entirely to a reply to that portion of the note relating to the Monroe doctrine, which he says to the United States has never written about to any government before.

Lord Salisbury says that this doctrine has undergone a "notable development" since its enunciation by President Monroe, which had originally received the entire sympathy of the English government. But the dangers ap-

peared by President Monroe, Lord Salisbury says, have no relation to the conditions of the present day, when there is no danger of alliance or of attempts at European colonization of America. Great Britain is imposing no "system" upon Venezuela, nor concerning herself with Venezuelan political institutions. The dispute over a boundary has nothing to do with any of the questions dealt with by Monroe. The latter did not claim for the United States the "novel prerogative" of settling a frontier difference of this kind, nor did he seek to establish a protectorate over Mexico or the Central American states. So, if the United States will not control the conduct of these communities it cannot undertake to protect them from the consequences attaching to their misconduct. Arbitration is not free from defects, and the claim of a third nation to impose on two interested nations cannot be reasonably justified and has no foundation in the law of nations.

Lord Salisbury expressly declines to be understood as accepting the Monroe doctrine. International law being founded on the general law of nations, no statesman and no nation, however powerful, can inject a novel principle not acceptable to any other government, and Secretary Olney's principle that "American questions are for American decision" (unsustained by Monroe) cannot be sustained by international law. The United States cannot affirm that its interests are concerned in American states because they are American, no more than if they were Japan or China. Monroe's language was never admitted to be international law, and the danger of such admission is shown by the "strange developments" which the doctrine has received at Secretary Olney's hands. A fair inference from Olney's arguments, Lord Salisbury says, is that the Monroe doctrine means that the union between Great Britain and her colonies in America is "inexpedient and unnatural," something disclaimed by Monroe, and emphatically denied by her majesty's government and the American people subject to the crown. Concurring in Monroe's view that a disturbance of territorial distribution in the western hemisphere would be inexpedient it does not admit this to be international law and cannot accept the doctrine that the United States is entitled to demand arbitration of territorial disputes between states.

Lord Salisbury's second note, dated also July 26, deals entirely with the boundary dispute on its merits, beginning with a statement that Great Britain does not recognize that any other country has material interest in the controversy, yet makes the statement in this fashion because, owing to the rupture of diplomatic relations, it is not otherwise possible to communicate it to the Venezuelan government. Lord Salisbury asserts that the presentation of the case by Venezuela, has fallen into much misapprehension. He enters into an elaborate history of the British claim, founded on the Dutch cession, tells how the celebrated Schomburg line was run, of many concessions offered by Great Britain to Venezuela to reach an arrangement, and suggests that the Venezuelan insistence upon the arbitration of the whole territory would be paralleled by a refusal of Great Britain to arbitrate the Alaskan boundary line unless half of Alaska was thrown into arbitration.



# THE NEWS REVIEW.

OFFICIAL PAPER OF EAST LIVERPOOL, O.

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EAST LIVERPOOL, O., WEDNESDAY, DEC. 18.



For President,  
WILLIAM MCKINLEY,  
Of Ohio.

### READ BENEATH THE LINES.

"Disorderly conduct and menacing threats." This was the charge against Pete Murray, the pugilist, in mayor's court yesterday. The party against whom he offended was William G. Huckle. Murray pleaded guilty and his fine and costs were paid by Joseph Geon. The peculiar part of this affair is that Murray pleaded guilty without asking for details or demanding particulars. The average reader will note that this was a very strange procedure on Peter's part. But Peter Murray and fellows of his ilk are doing very peculiar things at the present writing, indulging in actions and words which will not bear close investigation or the clear light of day, and the News Review will take pleasure in showing such fellows up in their true light at the proper moment. Peter Murray, for the offense which he committed against William G. Huckle, should have been given the limit, \$50 and costs, and if he dares repeat the offense, Mayor Gilbert should give Prattling Peter a year to the workhouse.

### DUTCH COURAGE.

Grover Cleveland has at last been prevailed upon to pay some attention to the slaps in the face he has, as the chief magistrate of the United States, been receiving at the hands of foreign nations. His name will go down in history as being the chief instrument in the humiliation of the glorious old stars and stripes. Foraker blocked his pathway in this line at one time, and plainly told the corpulent duck hunter that the flag could not be humiliated in Ohio. Then came the Hawaii incident and the entire nation groaned out its disapproval of Grover's conduct. The British lion has been nipping at the eagle's wings for some time past in connection with the Venezuelan territory, and has evidently become emboldened by inattention on the part of the president and his counsellors, and shows a disposition to take a full bite out of the body of the noble bird. Grover, in very shame, has been compelled to object. What does the objection amount to? Has Cleveland the nerve to back up what he has said about the matter, or is his latest a mere bluff in the shape of Dutch courage.

### TURN ON THE LIGHT.

Chief Gill and his subordinate officers deserve credit for the manner in which they have been enforcing the ordinances of late, and offenders are coming to have a healthy respect for the law and its representatives. Mayor Gilbert is determined that law and order shall be observed in East Liverpool, and the tough element will do well to make note of this fact. Honest and honorable workmen, employed in the potteries and elsewhere in this city, are disgraced by contact with the plug uglies and bruisers and hangers on at low dives, and the latter element should be taught that this city is very unhealthy for them. There are a few young loafers residing in this city who imagine that they can cry out at and insult passers by upon our thoroughfares at their own sweet will. These fellows, in their pursuance of such a course, come directly under the head of "disorderly," and they may receive a penalty of \$5 and costs when they least expect it. Street brawling, prize fighting, illegal liquor selling and houses of ill-fame must cease to exist in East Liverpool. Law and order must and shall prevail. Turn on the light.

### House for Rent.

Four rooms, centrally located. Apply to Dr. Jackson, Sixth and Diamond, or 164 Washington street.

Alpine Tablets for torpid liver.

# AN INTERESTING STORY

That Never Grows Old

is that of

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Coming at Christmas time, and while the little ones are writing letters telling their wants, older people are puzzling their heads over gifts for friends and loved ones. We can't list here all the good things to suit childhood age and the different circumstances in life, but we do extend to everybody an invitation to inspect our stock. Are you alive to the fact that the most sensible, most useful, most appreciable Christmas gift is some article of wearing apparel.

What husband, brother, son or male relative would not consider a Suit, Overcoat or a pair of Trousers the most sensible present that could be offered to them?

We are making a special sale of Cutaway Suits. Notice them in our show window. Two, three and four of a style left; sold at \$10, \$11, \$12, \$13 and \$14, choice

CUT PRICE \$7.37 CUT PRICE

We have the finest line of Umbrellas, Mufflers, Handkerchiefs, Smoking Jackets and dozens and dozens of Neckwear to select from. Gloves, lined unlined, plain tops, fur tops. Night Robes, Cardigan Jackets, Collars and Cuffs. All the latest styles in Hats and Caps.

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SUITS AND OVERCOATS—We not only show you the largest stock but the finest quality of goods. We lead in Boy's Clothing. They are up-to-date styles. Parents, we call your special attention to call and see us for a Boy's Suit or Overcoat.

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## ALL PRAISE IT.

The Country Wild Over Cleveland's Message.

PATRIOTS FORGET POLITICS.

Men of All Political Views Congratulate His Stand.

THE MONROE DOCTRINE UPHELD.

The Message Sent to Congress With the Correspondence Concerning England's Dispute With Venezuela—Olney's Vigorous Note Demanding Arbitration. Lord Salisbury's Two Replies Refusing to Arbitrate and Declaring that the Monroe Doctrine is Not Applicable to the Present Dispute—The Venezuelan Minister Cables the Message to His Government—The President Suggests a United States Commission to Decide Which Country is Right, So We Will Know Where We Stand.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 18.—President Cleveland's message on the Venezuelan question has created a sensation, and is receiving the praise of men of all parties.

In the dignified United States senate it was received with hand-clapping, never before seen in that body, by senators of all parties, Senator Chandler leading the outburst. It was also enthusiastically received in the house. In the pension building the employees gathered and sang "The Star-Spangled Banner" and "My Country 'Tis of Thee."

Into the White House have poured messages from men of all parties, congratulating the president.

The Venezuelan minister has cabled the message to his government. He is enthusiastic in its praise.

The Irish National Alliance of America has sent a manifesto to the president, offering the services of its members in case of war with England.

The newspapers throughout the country, irrespective of party, approve the message.

The English newspapers, in their comments, back up Lord Salisbury's stand.

Interviews with leading men all over the country team with approval.

Warlike notes are heard from different sections of the country in offers telegraphed to the president of a readiness to fight in case of trouble.

## THE PRESIDENT'S MESSAGE.

Upholds the Monroe Doctrine and Suggests a Boundary Commission.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 18.—President Cleveland's message, accompanying the

correspondence with England on the Venezuelan boundary dispute, says: "TO THE CONGRESS:

"In my annual message addressed to the congress on the 3rd instant, I called attention to the pending boundary controversy between Great Britain and the republic of Venezuela and recited the substance of a representation made by this government to her Britannic majesty's government suggesting reasons why such dispute should be submitted to arbitration for settlement and inquiring whether it would be so submitted.

"The answer of the British government, which was then awaited but has since been received with the dispatch to which it is a reply, is hereto appended.

### Lord Salisbury's Criticism.

"Such reply is embodied in two communications addressed by the British prime minister to Sir Julian Pauncefote, the British ambassador at this capital. It will be seen that one of these communications is devoted exclusively to observations upon the Monroe doctrine and claims that in the present instance a new and strange extension and development of this doctrine is insisted on by the United States, that the reasons justifying an appeal to the doctrine enunciated by President Monroe are generally inapplicable to the state of things in which we live at the present day, and especially inapplicable to a controversy involving the boundary line between Great Britain and Venezuela.

"Without attempting extended argument in reply to these positions, it may not be amiss to suggest that the doctrine upon which we stand is strong and sound, because its enforcement is important to our peace and safety as a nation and is essential to the integrity of our free institutions and the tranquil maintenance of our distinctive form of government. It was intended to apply to every stage of our national life and cannot become obsolete while our republic endures. If the balance of power is justly a cause for jealous anxiety among the governments of the old world, and a subject for our absolute non-interference, none the less is an observance of the Monroe doctrine of vital concern to our people and their government.

### Monroe Doctrine Applicable.

"Assuming, therefore, that we may properly insist upon this doctrine without regard to the state of things in which we live, or any changed conditions here or elsewhere, it is not apparent why its application may not be invoked in the present controversy.

"If a European power, by an extension of its boundaries, takes possession of the territory of one of our neighboring republics against its will and in derogation of its rights, it is difficult to see why, to that extent, such European power does not thereby attempt to extend its system of government to that portion of this continent which is thus taken. This is the precise action which President Monroe declared to be dangerous to our peace and safety, and it can make no difference whether the European system is extended by an advance of frontier or otherwise.

"It is also suggested in the British reply that 'we should not seek to apply the Monroe doctrine to the pending dispute, because it does not embody

any principle of international law which is founded on the general consent of nations, and that 'no statesman, however eminent, and no nation, however powerful, are competent to insert into the code of international law a novel principle which was never recognized before, and which has not been accepted by the government of any other country.'

"Practically, the principle for which we contend has peculiar, if not exclusive, relation to the United States. It may not have been admitted in so many words to the code of international law, but since in international councils every nation is entitled to the rights belonging to it, if the enforcement of the Monroe doctrine is something we may justly claim, it has its place in the code of international law as certainly and as securely as if it were specifically mentioned, and when the United States is a suitor before the high tribunal that administers international law, the question to be determined is whether or not the present claims which the justice of that code of law can find to be right and valid.

"The Monroe doctrine finds its recognition in those principles of international law which are based upon the theory that every nation shall have its rights protected and its just claims enforced.

### We Know We Are Right.

"Of course this government is entirely confident that under the sanction of this doctrine we have clear rights and undoubted claims. Nor is this ignored in the British reply. The prime minister, while not admitting that the Monroe doctrine is applicable to present conditions, states: 'In declaring that the United States would resist any such enterprise if it was contemplated, President Monroe adopted a policy which received the entire sympathy of the English government of that date.' He further declares: 'Though the language of President Monroe is directed to the attainment of objects which most Englishmen would agree to be salutary, it is impossible to admit that they have been inscribed by any adequate authority in the code of international law.' Again he says: 'They (her majesty's government) fully concur with the view which President Monroe apparently entertained, that any disturbance of the existing territorial distribution in that hemisphere by any fresh acquisitions on the part of any European state would be a highly inexpedient change.'

"The belief that the doctrine for which we contend was clear and definite, that it was founded upon substantial considerations and involved our safety and welfare, that it was fully applicable to our present conditions and to the state of the world's progress and that it was directly related to the pending controversy and without any conviction as to the final merits of the dispute, but anxious to learn in a satisfactory and conclusive manner whether Great Britain sought, under a claim of boundary, to extend her possessions on this continent without right, or whether she merely sought possession of territory fairly included within her line of ownership, this government proposed to the government of Great Britain a resort to arbitration as the proper means of settling the question, to the end that a vexatious boundary dispute between the two contestants might be determined and our exact standing and relation in respect to the controversy might be made clear.

### England Refuses to Arbitrate.

"It will be seen from the correspondence herewith submitted that this proposition has been declined by the British government, upon grounds which, in the circumstances, seem to me to be far from satisfactory. It is deeply disappointing that such an appeal, actuated by the most friendly feelings toward both nations directly concerned, addressed to the sense of justice and to the magnanimity of a great power of the world and touching its relations to one comparatively weak and small, should have produced no better results.

"The course to be pursued by this government, in view of the present condition, does not appear to admit of serious doubt. Having labored faithfully for many years to induce Great Britain to submit this dispute to impartial arbitration, and having been now finally apprised of her refusal to do so, nothing remains but to accept the situation, to recognize its plain requirements and deal with it accordingly. Great Britain's present proposition has never thus far been regarded as admissible by Venezuela, though any adjustment of the boundary which that country may deem for her advantage and may accept of her own free will cannot of course be objected to by the United States.

"Assuming, however, that the attitude of Venezuela will remain unchanged, the dispute has reached such a stage as to make it now incumbent upon the United States to take measures to determine with sufficient certainty for its justification what is the boundary line between the republic of Venezuela and the British Guianas. The inquiry to that end, and of course, to be conducted carefully and judicially, and due weight should be given to all available evidence, records and facts in support of the claims of both parties.

### Suggests a Commission.

"In order that such an examination should be prosecuted in a thorough and satisfactory manner, I suggested that the congress make an adequate appropriation for the expenses of a commission, to be appointed by the executive, who shall make the necessary investigation and report upon the matter with the least possible delay.

"When such report is made and accepted it will, in my opinion, be the duty of the United States to resist by every means in its power as a willful aggression upon its rights and interests the appropriation by Great Britain of any jurisdiction over any territory which after investigation, we have determined to belong to Venezuela.

"In making these recommendations I am fully alive to the responsibility incurred and keenly realize all the consequences that may follow. "I am nevertheless firm in my conviction, that while it is a grievous thing to contemplate, the two great English speaking peoples of the world as being otherwise than friendly competitors in the onward march of civilization and strenuous and worthy rivals in all the arts of peace, there is no calamity which a great nation can invite which equals that which follows a supine submission to wrong and injustice and the consequent loss of national self-respect and honor beneath which is shielded and defended a people's safety and greatness. "GROVER CLEVELAND."

## OLNEY'S VIGOROUS NOTE.

His Demand on England to Arbitrate Written in Strong Terms.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 18.—Secretary Olney's letter addressed to Ambassador Bayard is dated July 20.

The secretary begins by stating that the president has given much anxious thought to the subject and has not reached a conclusion without a lively sense of its great importance as well as of the serious possibility involved in any action now to be taken. He then comments on the long duration of the boundary dispute, the "indefinite" claims of both parties, "the continuous growth of the undefined British claims," the fate of the various attempts at arbitration of the controversy and the part in the matter heretofore taken by the United States. He shows that the British claims since the Schomburg line was run have moved the frontier of British Guianas farther and farther to the westward of the line proposed by Lord Aberdeen in 1844.

The above he reiterates in a summary comprising the whole situation, in which he calls attention to Venezuela's attempt for years to arbitrate and Great Britain's continued refusal, unless Venezuela should first renounce in England's favor a large part of Venezuela's claims. He also says that the disparity in strength of the parties is such that Venezuela can hope to establish her claim only through peaceful methods. He then says that the interference of the United States is either meddling or it is action based on a right and duty, which, if this country has the power sufficient, shall be upheld.

### A Nation Can Interfere.

The secretary lays it down as a canon of international law that a nation may justly interpose in a controversy between other nations whenever "what is done or proposed by any other parties primarily concerned is a serious and direct menace to its own integrity, tranquility or welfare." The propriety of the rule when applied in good faith will not be questioned in any quarters, though he says it has been given a wide scope and is often made a cloak for schemes of wanton spoliation and aggrandizement. This leads him up to an elaborate review of the Monroe doctrine, and Secretary Olney, stating that the proposition that America is in no part open to colonization having long been conceded, says that our present concern is with the other practical application of the Monroe doctrine, viz.: "That American non-intervention in Europe should imply European non-intervention in American affairs, the disregard of which by any European power is to be deemed an act of unfriendliness toward the United States. On this point the secretary says:

"The precise scope and limitations of this rule cannot be too clearly apprehended. It does not establish any general protectorate by the United States over other American states. It does not relieve any American state from its obligations as fixed by international law, nor prevent any European power directly interested from enforcing such obligations or from inflicting merited punishment for the breach of them. It does not contemplate any interference in the internal affairs of any American state or in the relations between it and any other American states. It does not justify any attempt on our part to change the established form of government of any American state or to prevent the people of such state from altering that form according to their own will and pleasure. The rule in question has but a single purpose and object. It is that no European power or combination of European powers shall forcibly deprive an American state of the rights and power of self-government and of shaping for itself its own political fortunes and destinies."

### Congress Must Have Sanctioned It.

The secretary says it is manifest that a rule which has been openly and uniformly acted upon by the executive branch of the government for 70 years must have had the sanction of congress. Nor, he adds, if the practical results of the rule to be sought for, is the record either meager or obscure. Its first effect was indeed momentous and far-reaching. It was the component factor in the emancipation of South America and to it the independent states of that region are largely indebted for their very existence. Since then the most striking single achievement to be credited to the rule is the restoration of Mexico by the French. But we are so indebted to it for the Clayton-Bulwer treaty, neutralizing any inter-oceanic canal across Central America and excluding Great Britain from any dominion there. It has been used in the case of Cuba, as if justifying the position that, while the sovereignty of Spain will be respected, the island will be permitted to become the possession of any other European power. It has been influential in bringing about the definite relinquishment of any supposed protectorate by Great Britain over the Mosquito coast. President Polk relied upon it, though, perhaps, erroneously, to prevent the transfer of Yucatan; General Grant, in the same spirit, declared that existing dependencies were no longer a subject of transaction between the European power to another; and another declaration of the United States in the objection to arbitration of South American controversies by a European power; and Secretary Bayard resisted the enforcement of the Pellerin claim against Haiti, declaring that "serious indeed would be the consequences if European hostile foot should, without just cause, trod those states in the new world which have emancipated themselves from European control."

### Interest Secured by Blood.

The secretary then says that the people of the United States have a vital interest in the cause of popular self-government, which they have secured at the cost of infinite blood and treasure. It is in that view, more than any other, that they will not tolerate the political control of the American states by the forcible assumption of a European power. The United States is today practically sovereign on this continent, and its fiat is law. All the advantages of this superiority are at once imperiled if the principle be admitted that European powers may convert American states into colonies of their own. The principle could be easily avoided if any power doing so military operations against us, and it is not inconceivable that the struggle now going on for the acquisition of Africa might be transferred to South America. The consequence to the

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We have about one hundred small Children's Coats, which we will close out as long as they will last for about cost. Here is your chance to save from 50c to \$1.50 on your Child's Coat. Do not wait, but come at once and get first choice.

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United States would be disastrous. Loss of prestige would be the least of them. We would be compelled to maintain a large army and navy.

Said he: "Our just apprehensions are not to be allayed by suggestions of the good will of European powers towards us, for the people of the United States have learned in the school of experience to what extent the relations of states depend, not upon sentiment or principle, but upon selfish interests. They will not soon forget that in their hour of distress all their anxieties and burdens were aggravated by the possibility of demonstrations against their national life on the part of powers, especially France and Great Britain, with whom they had long maintained the most harmonious relations. How France seized Mexico, and if that country and England could have got a foothold they would likely have dismembered the nation. From that grave peril we were saved in the past, and may be saved again in the future, through the operation of the sure and silent voice of a doctrine proclaimed by President Monroe.

His clear and unmistakable position on the Monroe doctrine laid down, Secretary Olney goes at some length into the Venezuelan dispute, affirming that the British claim in two years apparently was extended some 33,000 square miles so as to command the mouth of the Orinoco and dismissing as valueless the contention that Great Britain's possession of Venezuela gives it any right to be treated as an American state. He shows where Great Britain has arbitrated other boundary disputes, and declares that it is, in effect, saying to Venezuela you are not strong enough to get anything by force and we won't arbitrate unless you first give up part of the territory. This, he says, amounts to invasion and conquest, and our duty is summed up as follows:

"In these circumstances the duty of the president appears to him unmistakable and imperative. Great Britain's assertion of title to the disputed territory, combined with her refusal to have that title investigated, being a substantial appropriation of the territory to her own use, not to protest and give warning that the transaction will be regarded as injurious to the interests of the people of the United States, as well as oppressive, in itself would be to ignore an established policy with which the honor and welfare of this country are closely identified. While the vindication of that policy are to be determined by another branch of the government it is clearly for the executive to leave nothing undone which may tend to render such determination unnecessary."

## LORD SALISBURY'S NOTES.

Denies Our Right to Apply the Monroe Doctrine in the Present Dispute.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 18.—Lord Salisbury answers Secretary Olney in two notes, both of date July 26.

The first is devoted entirely to a reply to that portion of the note relating to the Monroe doctrine, which he says the United States has never written about to any government before.

Lord Salisbury says that this doctrine has undergone a "notable development" since its enunciation by President Monroe, which had originally reserved the entire sympathy of the English government. But the dangers apprehended by President Monroe, Lord Salisbury says, have no relation to the conditions of the present day, when there is no danger of an alliance or of attempts at European colonization of America. Great Britain is imposing no "system" upon Venezuela, nor concerning herself with Venezuelan political institutions. The dispute over a boundary has nothing to do with any of the questions dealt with by Monroe. The latter did not claim for the United States the "novel prerogative" of settling a frontier difference of this kind, nor did he seek to establish a protectorate over Mexico or the Central American states. So, if the United States will not control the conduct of these communities it cannot undertake to protect them from the consequences attaching to their misconduct. Arbitration is not free from defects, and the claim of a third nation to impose it on two interested nations cannot be reasonably justified and has no foundation in the law of nations.

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Lord Salisbury's second note, dated also July 26, deals entirely with the boundary dispute on its merits, beginning with a statement that Great Britain does not recognize that any other country has material interest in the controversy, yet makes the statement in this fashion because, owing to the rupture of diplomatic relations, it is not otherwise possible to communicate it to the Venezuelan government. Lord Salisbury asserts that Secretary Olney, acting on an ex-parte presentation of the case by Venezuela, has fallen into much misapprehension. He enters into an elaborate history of the British claim, founded on the Dutchcession, tells how the celebrated Schomburg line was run, of many concessions offered by Great Britain to Venezuela to reach an arrangement, and suggests that the Venezuelan insistence upon the arbitration of the whole territory would be paralleled by a refusal of Great Britain to arbitrate the Alaskan boundary line unless half of Alaska was thrown into arbitration.













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New Cal. raisins (seedless) 5 lbs.	25c
New Cal. evaporated peaches 3 lbs.	25c
New English currants (cleaned) 4 lbs.	25c
New dates, 4 lbs.	25c
Fancy Leghorn citron per lb.	20c
Fancy lemon peel per lb.	20c
New table peaches per can.	10c
New pumpkin per can.	07c
New sugar corn per can.	05c
Fancy tomatoes per can.	08c
Beefsteak tomatoes per can.	10c
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Fresh corn meal, 15 lbs.	25c
Fresh hominy, 15 lbs.	25c

**The ATLANTIC TEA COMPANY**  
We Lead; let those who can follow.

## MODEL ESTABLISHMENT

There is None More Complete  
in All This Section.

### THE PROPRIETOR JUSTLY PROUD

A. J. Moon Stands Ready to Cater to the Public at His Handsome New Quarters, Corner of Fourth and Market Streets. The Building Has Been Planned Especially for the Grain and Feed Business. Has First Class Facilities in Every Department.

The grain and feed business has become quite a feature in East Liverpool, and strong demands are constantly made on the part of the purchasing public. A. J. Moon, who has had years of ripe experience in this line, found the demand for a first-class establishment so great, that he was compelled to reach out for better facilities. To this end he interviewed C. C. Thompson in respect to the quarters at corner of Fourth and Market streets. Details were soon satisfactorily settled between the two business men, plans and specifications were drawn up and mutually agreed upon. Competent and skilled workmen were engaged and ordered to hustle affairs, and the result can be seen in a business house which is a credit to East Liverpool, and which is thorough and complete in every detail, a grain and feed establishment which certainly fills the demand made by the public.

On the Fourth street entrance is located a fine business office, snug and neat, fitted nicely for business transactions. No. 26 is your telephonic communication, and orders received by this medium will receive immediate attention. Above this office will be Mr. Moon's private residence, which will be occupied by himself and family about the first of 1896, and ready response will be made to all business callers, by night or by day.

Stepping out of the office, you will note the Fairbank scales, underslung cover, protected from the weather, and always kept absolutely correct, and in perfect working order, a feature very much to be desired and which will be fully appreciated by those who may need to use them. These scales take a place in the front rank, and are among the best manufactured in the country.

Passing over the platform, you find a neat roadway, laid with paving brick, from Fourth street to Church alley. Alongside this roadway are the various bins or departments, arranged in the very best manner to facilitate business, and always filled with the very best grades of grain and feed, subject to the order of patrons, in whole-sale or retail quantities. Rats are a condemned nuisance about a grain and feed establishment. Realizing this fact, Mr. Moon has had extraordinary precautions taken to block off and shut out the rodents, and to this end, the floors are bricked and cemented throughout, while the partitions have been lined with brick.

The second story, in rear of the residence part of the establishment, is devoted to hay and straw, and you can be accommodated with any quantity you desire in this line, on short notice.

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## Dr. PIERCE'S PLEASANT PELLETS

**CURE**  
SICK HEADACHE,  
BILIOUSNESS,  
CONSTIPATION,  
INDIGESTION,  
DYSPEPSIA,  
POOR APPETITE,  
and all derangements of the  
Stomach, Liver and Bowels.  
Of all druggists.  
**ONCE USED  
ALWAYS IN FAVOR.**

### YOUNG SPIRITS,

a vigorous body and robust strength follow good health. But all fall when the vital powers are weakened. Nervous debility and loss of manly power result from bad habits, contracted by the young through ignorance of their vicious consequences. Low spirits, melancholia, impaired memory, morose or irritable temper, fear of impending calamity and a thousand and one derangements of body and mind, result from such pernicious practices. All these are permanently cured by improved methods of treatment without the patient leaving home.

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**Only a Story.**  
"The story was heard today that a prospective candidate for council is thinking of a vehicle tax, and if he is elected he will introduce an ordinance into council at once, but he wouldn't have any one know he has the plan in mind for a whole basket of words."

The play at the Grand tomorrow night is "Special Delivery." Don't miss it. The scenic effects are fine, the play is good, and the company of the best.

Dressed chickens 11 cents a pound, at A. E. McLean's, Sixth street.

Anyone who has children will rejoice with L. B. Mulford, of Plainfield, N. J. His little boy, five years of age, was sick with croup. For two days and nights he tried various remedies recommended by friends and neighbors. He says, "I thought sure I would lose him. I had seen Chamberlain's Cough remedy advertised and thought I would try it as a last hope and am happy to say that after two doses he slept until morning. I gave it to him next day and a cure was effected. I keep this remedy in the house now and as soon as any of my children show signs of croup I give it to them and that is the last of it." Twenty-five and 50 cent bottles for sale by A. H. Bulger, druggist.

MacKenzie's photos. \$1.50 per dozen. Splendid pictures.

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## QUAKER CITY STRIKE.

The Street Car Lines Effectually Tied Up.

### RIOTERS, NOT STRIKERS, CONTROL

Over 100 Arrests Have Been Made. Much Property Destroyed—The Police Force Increased—Militia Ready to Move at the Call—The Situation Serious.

PHILADELPHIA, Dec. 18.—Philadelphia is all but at the mercy of a gang of hoodlums, and the traction strike is not yet 36 hours old. Not a street car of the Union Traction company is running, and that company controls every line in the city, with the exception of two comparatively short cross town lines. The police are absolutely unable to control the mob.

Howling mobs have surrounded each car, stoned and hooted the motorman and conductor, smashed the windows, cut the trolley ropes and wreaked all possible destruction. The strikers have taken little if any part in the work of destruction. This was in the hands of the rowdy element. Many persons were injured by flying missiles, and there is fear that when complete reports have been received they will include fatalities, and thousands of dollars' worth of valuable property was destroyed.

Five hundred extra policemen have been sworn in by Mayor Warwick, and these, with the regular force of 2,100, are making an attempt to quell the rioters today. They have orders from Mayor Warwick to carry their batons unsheathed. Should this fail the governor will be appealed to to order out the militia. The city's executive has declared in unmistakable terms that the strike is no longer a contest between a railway company and its employees, but a battle between the city and violence, and the city will win if it takes the United States army. The staff officers of the national guard of Pennsylvania are in their armories, uniformed and armed in case of need. The mayor has closed the saloons.

The war itself remains unchanged. The traction leaders refuse to listen to any suggestion from the other side, and indeed no effort is being made in that direction. The strikers remain firm and have the sympathy of the people.

J. J. Sullivan, president of the electric traction, one of the branch lines, was recognized by a mob at Fourth and Market streets, and the clothes were almost torn from his back before policemen rescued him.

Separate letters were sent to the mayor by the traction officials, declaring that the city and county will be held responsible for the value of the property destroyed.

There are all sorts of rumors. One is that the electricians of the company will join the ranks of the malcontents. Another that armies of railway workers are bound for this city from Brooklyn, Baltimore, Indianapolis and other points, either to assist or take the places of the strikers. Over 100 arrests have been made. One youth, not a striker, was held in \$1,000 bail for cutting a rope on a mail car. He will be a government prisoner. Large details of police are on duty at every car stable and at points along the principal thoroughfares.

Women are taking an active part in the strike, helping smash the cars and persuading men to quit work.

Governor Hastings has telephoned Mayor Warwick asking if he needed any aid from him. A negative reply was given. The governor then said should the least occasion arise to call on him at once.

The mayor has issued three proclamations, calling on the people to preserve the peace.

### General Walker Dead.

KENTON, O., Dec. 18.—General Moses B. Walker, the hero of Chickamauga, has died, his home here. Eleven days ago he was stricken with paralysis. General Walker was born in 1819. He served throughout the war and was conspicuous for his bravery in 16 battles. He was the last man that left the bloody field of Chickamauga.

### Sharpening a Pencil.

From childhood up man, naturally destructive, with an inherent desire to smash things, has been taught to take care of everything that is nice, tidy and ornamental. If you want to know how well the lesson has been learned, watch men sharpen pencils. Did you ever see one begin at the end that has the pretty gilt letters on it? The rudest and most careless man will turn the pencil end for end to whittle on the plain part.—New York Press.

### Assistance Not Necessary.

"Help! Help!" cried the man who was being robbed.  
"Calm yourself," said the highwayman. "I don't need any assistance."—Town Topics.

### The Bonnet's Peculiarity.

"Her bonnet is too young for her."  
"Yes, and the older it gets the younger it looks."—Detroit Tribune.

### Rats in the Thames.

A strange sight was seen in London at the great fire in the grain warehouses near Blackfriars' bridge. As the buildings, which were on the water's edge, were burning a black mass was seen in the river floating from the Surrey to the Middlesex side. It was composed of thousands of rats, cut off from escape on the land side. About 10,000 of them succeeded in crossing the river, but were then unable to get up the smooth side of the Thames embankment and were carried down stream and drowned.

## FRANCE AND ENGLAND.

Annihilation of the British Empire From a French Point of View.

As a specimen of rabid writing in the French press I give a passage from an article I once read in Le Matin:  
"The English empire in India is now a spectacle of extortion, rapine, famine and bankruptcy. All crumble into ruins—towns, villages, reservoirs and public works, temples and tombs; the railways pass through deserted villages and dilapidated towns; the ordinary highways are impracticable—it is impossible to use a carriage 12 miles outside of Calcutta. The English have made a purely superficial conquest of these vast regions. They do not live there; they are only encamped; their children die there, and with their gross bodies—all flesh and blood—they cannot acclimatize themselves there. India is for them a place of exile, a tropical Siberia, which they escape from as soon as possible; they are equally detested by the Hindoos and Mussulmans. The flame of this implacable hatred poisons the lives of the conquerors. The day when Russia blows upon this castle of cards it must fall immediately, and England of the British channel will perish through India. Asia will cease to be a sterile and withered branch of humanity. Once escaped from the vampires of London, she will revive and awake to a new existence. The Russian conquest on the banks of the Ganges will be the signal for the downfall of the Anglo-Saxon power in both hemispheres. Nothing will remain standing in the parent country—aristocracy and church, commerce and industry, will simultaneously disappear."

The writer, having thus annihilated the British empire and distributed her colonies "among the great powers," goes on to predict that "a new hour will then have struck for the human race," etc.—National Review.

### Lawful.

Crimsonbeak—Is pitching pennies considered gambling?

Yeast—Yes, I believe it is.

"Well, I see a New York dry goods store has two cologne fountains as attractions."

"Certainly."

"Well, why do they allow them to throw up a scent?"—Yonkers Statesman.

The strangers who go up the railway to Vesuvius, in spite of the long journey (eight hours there and back) and the high price (£1), number about 10,000 yearly.

Life is to be fortified by many friendships. To love and to be loved is the greatest happiness of existence.—Sydney Smith.

### A Society Event.

"Yes," observed the master of ceremonies, "you weep to the jury beautifully, but let us again rehearse your glare at the defendant."

By dint of much drilling the affair passed off very creditably, and was described as one of the prettiest home divorces of the season.—Detroit Tribune.

### Explained.

"Pa, what is a trip hammer?"  
"It's the hammer, my son, that your ma leaves on the carpet when she hangs up a picture."—Detroit Free Press.

Take your lady friends to the Opera House Friday night, December 20. Entertainment under the auspices of the Junior class of the High School.

See "Special Delivery" at the Grand tomorrow evening. The greatest scenic production that will visit the city this season. None better.

Buy your tickets at once for the entertainment of the Junior class of the High School. Get reserved at Reed's drug store. Tickets 25 cents. No extra charge for reserved seats.

Dressed chickens 11 cents a pound, at A. E. McLean's, Sixth street.

**A Handsome Present.**

From Now Until  
Christmas.

With five dollars' worth of goods or more I will give a one-half gallon jar of Heinz's Best Sweet Pickles, packed by Heinz. Very fine. Call and see our show window in a few days.

Standard goods at reasonable prices. Don't forget to order a nice fat turkey for your Christmas dinner.

**Frank M. Foutts,**  
Fifth Street.

**The City Pharmacy,**  
Under the Management  
of . . . of . . .

**J. E. DEAVES, PH. D.,**  
Is becoming more popular each day. Patrons, awake to their own interests, will take their prescriptions to the Fourth Street Store, where all work is guaranteed to please, and prices are reasonable.

Don't forget our three essential features,

**ACCURACY,  
PURITY and  
PROMPTNESS!**

**J. E. DEAVES, Ph. D.,**  
Prescription Druggist.

## THE CHRISTMAS THINKING.

of Folks is keeping us hustling.  
Business is very lively in our immense store just now. And there is no reason why it shouldn't be.

We have goods and prices to suit everyone. Our **FURNITURE DEPARTMENT** is crowded with all kind of Rockers, Handsome Sideboards, Elegant Bookcases, Beautiful Tables, Luxurious Couches.

In our **CARPET DEPARTMENT** you will find Rugs of all kinds, Lace Curtains in profusion and at all prices. Portieres, beautiful and rich.


Of our Picture Department we will scarcely speak, everyone who wants pictures or frames comes to



**WE HAVE THEM.**  
Finest Line of  
Fancy Holiday Goods  
Ever in the City.  
Call and See Them, at  
**WILL REED'S, The Sixth Street Druggist.**

## JOB PRINTING.

Up-to-date business men pride themselves on having up-to-date printing. This can't be had everywhere. The **NEWS REVIEW JOB ROOMS** are abreast of the times. Every new wrinkle and idea is put into execution by their typographical artists. Superior printing for the same cost as shoddy stuff printed elsewhere.



**Sexine Pills**  
RESTORE  
LOST VIGOR

When in doubt what to use for Nervous Debility, Loss of Sexual Power in either sex, Impotency, Atrophy, Varicocele and other weaknesses, from any cause, use Sexine Pills. Drains checked and full vigor quickly restored. If neglected, such troubles result fatally. Mailed anywhere, sealed, for \$1.00. 4 boxes for \$3.00. With every \$5.00 order we give a legal guarantee to refund the money. Address **PEAL MEDICINE CO., Cleveland, Ohio.**

For sale by Alvin H. Bulger, Druggist, Cor. Sixth and West Market, East Liverpool, O.

## BOOKS. BOOKS. BOOKS

We Have  
All Descriptions.

**POEMS, SETTS,  
JUVENILES, ALBUMS,  
HYMNALS, PRAYER BOOKS,  
BIBLES, POCKET BOOKS,  
CHRISTMAS CARDS,  
CALENDARS,  
CELLULOID NOVELTIES.**

Come and See Us  
Before You Buy Elsewhere.  
**WILSON STATIONERY CO.,**  
147 Fifth Street.

## Clearance Sale.

**FRANK, SHUMAKER & CO.,**  
(Successors to J. Williamson.)

**Must Sell This Stock  
AT ONCE.**

**FRANK, SHUMAKER & CO.,**  
219 MARKET STREET--IN THE DIAMOND.





## A SINGLE EYE

Will see the merits of our Men's Suits and Overcoats. Our goods have been selected with a view to meet the wants of all comers. Remember, no trash that is made only to sell, but good honest goods, American made, in very best possible style, and at reasonable prices; no fancy prices in our stock. No baits—all our stock marked as low a price as same quality is offered in America; we except no store. We can and do sell at a price that is guaranteed to be the lowest named in the clothing trade. We want to tell you about our new line of Neckwear, Suspenders, etc., for the holiday trade. No matter what you want to buy for men or boys, we can do well by you. Try it.

**GEO. C. MURPHY,**  
ONE PRICE  
Clothing, Hatter, Furnisher,  
IN THE DIAMOND.

**The Hit  
Of the Season**  
Has been made by

**Velvet  
Lotion.**  
The most elegant  
Application for roughness  
Of the skin for

**Hands and  
Face.**

Dries quickly and  
Is not greasy.  
Manufactured and sold at  
**Bulger's  
Pharmacy,**  
Sixth and West Market.

**Over  
750  
Blickensderfer  
Typewriters**

In the Use of  
**The W. U. Telegraph Company**  
The Simplest and  
Most Compact Machine  
In the Market.

**The Columbian Supply Co.,**  
Room 3, Thompson Bld'g.

## OUR HOLIDAY PRICE LIST

For groceries will interest you. It is not cheap goods we offer, but high grade goods at a low price. Our would-be competitors will tell you our goods are below cost. This may be true in their case but does not apply to us. We recognize no competition.

**PRICE LIST.**

New California prunes (medium size) 5 lbs.	25c
New Cal. prunes (large size) 4 lbs.	25c
New Cal. raisins (medium) 5 lbs.	25c
New Cal. raisins (large) 4 lbs.	25c
New Cal. raisins (seedless) 5 lbs.	25c
New Cal. evaporated peaches 3 lbs.	25c
New English currants (cleaned) 4 lbs.	25c
New dates, 4 lbs.	25c
Fancy Lexington citron per lb.	20c
Fancy lemon peel per lb.	20c
New table peaches per can.	10c
New pumpkin per can.	07c
New sugar corn per can.	06c
Fancy tomatoes per can.	08c
Beefsteak tomatoes per can.	10c
Standard tomatoes, 4 cans.	25c
Fresh rolled oats, 10 lbs.	25c
Fresh oat meal, 10 lbs.	25c
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PHILADELPHIA, Dec. 18.—Philadelphia is all but at the mercy of a gang of hoodlums, and the traction strike is not yet 36 hours old. Not a street car of the Union Traction company is running, and that company controls every line in the city, with the exception of two comparatively short cross town lines. The police are absolutely unable to control the mob.

Howling mobs have surrounded each car, stoned and hooted the motorman and conductor, smashed the windows, cut the trolley ropes and wreaked all possible destruction. The strikers have taken little if any part in the work of destruction. This was in the hands of the rowdy element. Many persons were injured by flying missiles, and there is fear that when complete reports have been received they will include fatalities, and thousands of dollars' worth of valuable property was destroyed.

Five hundred extra policemen have been sworn in by Mayor Warwick, and these, with the regular force of 2,100, are making an attempt to quell the rioters today. They have orders from Mayor Warwick to carry their batons unsheathed. Should this fail the governor will be appealed to to order out the militia. The city's executive has declared in unmistakable terms that the strike is no longer a contest between a railway company and its employees, but a battle between the city and violence, and the city will win if it takes the United States army. The staff officers of the national guard of Pennsylvania are in their armories, and armed in case of need. The mayor has closed the saloons.

The war still remains unchanged. The traction leaders refuse to listen to any suggestion from the other side, and indeed no effort is being made in that direction. The strikers remain firm and have the sympathy of the people.

J. J. Sullivan, president of the electric traction, one of the branch lines, was recognized by a mob at Fourth and Market streets, and the clothes were almost torn from his back before policemen rescued him.

Separate letters were sent to the mayor by the traction officials, declaring that the city and county will be held responsible for the value of the property destroyed. There are all sorts of rumors. One is that the electricians of the company will join the ranks of the malcontents. Another that the armies of railway workers are bound for this city from Brooklyn, Baltimore, Indianapolis and other points, either to assist or take the places of the strikers. Over 100 arrests have been made. One youth, not a striker, was held in \$4,000 bail for cutting a rope on a mail car. He will be a government prisoner. Large details of police are on duty at every car stable and at points along the principal thoroughfares.

Women are taking an active part in the strike, helping smash the cars and persuading men to quit work.

Governor Hastings has telephoned Mayor Warwick asking if he needed any aid from him. A negative reply was given. The governor then said should the least occasion arise to call on him at once.

The mayor has issued three proclamations, calling on the people to preserve the peace.

### General Walker Dead.

KENTON, O., Dec. 18.—General Moses B. Walker, the hero of Chickamauga, has died at his home here. Eleven days ago he was stricken with paralysis. General Walker was born in 1819. He served throughout the war and was conspicuous for his bravery in 16 battles. He was the last man that left the bloody field of Chickamauga.

### Comparative Quiet Reigns.

WELLSTON, O., Dec. 18.—The Cincinnati, Hamilton and Dayton railway for itself and its associated roads has put a quietus upon riotous proceedings by obtaining an injunction restraining the Ohio Coal company from tearing up the switch laid on the company's own property. Comparative quiet reigns.

### Sharpening a Pencil.

From childhood up man, naturally destructive, with an inherent desire to smash things, has been taught to take care of everything that is nice, tidy and ornamental. If you want to know how well the lesson has been learned, watch men sharpen pencils. Did you ever see one begin at the end that has the pretty gilt letters on it? The rudest and most careless man will turn the pencil end for end to whittle on the plain part.—New York Press.

### Assistance Not Necessary.

"Help! Help!" cried the man who was being robbed.  
"Calm yourself," said the highwayman. "I don't need any assistance."—Town Topics.

### The Bonnet's Peculiarity.

"Her bonnet is too young for her."  
"Yes, and the older it gets the younger it looks."—Detroit Tribune.

### Rats in the Thames.

A strange sight was seen in London at the great fire in the grain warehouses near Blackfriars' bridge. As the buildings, which were on the water's edge, were burning a black mass was seen in the river floating from the Surrey to the Middlesex side. It was composed of thousands of rats, cut off from escape on the land side. About 10,000 of them succeeded in crossing the river, but were then unable to get up the smooth side of the Thames embankment and were carried down stream and drowned.

## FRANCE AND ENGLAND.

### Annihilation of the British Empire From a French Point of View.

As a specimen of rabid writing in the French press I give a passage from an article I once read in Le Matin:

"The English empire in India is now a spectacle of extortion, rapine, famine and bankruptcy. All crumble into ruins—towns, villages, reservoirs and public works, temples and tombs; the railways pass through deserted villages and dilapidated towns; the ordinary highways are impracticable—it is impossible to use a carriage 12 miles outside of Calcutta. The English have made a purely superficial conquest of these vast regions. They do not live there; they are only encamped; their children die there, and with their gross bodies—all flesh and blood—they cannot acclimatize themselves there. India is for them a place of exile, a tropical Siberia, which they escape from as soon as possible; they are equally detested by the Hindoos and Mussulmans. The flame of this implacable hatred poisons the lives of the conquerors. The day when Russia blows upon this castle of cards it must fall immediately, and England of the British channel will perish through India. Asia will cease to be a sterile and withered branch of humanity. Once escaped from the vampires of London, she will revive and awake to a new existence. The Russian conquest on the banks of the Ganges will be the signal for the downfall of the Anglo-Saxon power in both hemispheres. Nothing will remain standing in the parent country—aristocracy and church, commerce and industry, will simultaneously disappear."

The writer, having thus annihilated the British empire and distributed her colonies "among the great powers," goes on to predict that "a new hour will then have struck for the human race," etc.—National Review.

### Lawful.

Crimsonbeak—Is pitching pennies considered gambling?

Yeast—Yes, I believe it is.

"Well, I see a New York dry goods store has two cologne fountains as attractions."

"Certainly."

"Well, why do they allow them to throw up a scent?"—Yonkers Statesman.

The strangers who go up the railway to Vesuvius, in spite of the long journey (eight hours there and back) and the high price (£1), number about 10,000 yearly.

Life is to be fortified by many friendships. To love and to be loved is the greatest happiness of existence.—Sydney Smith.

### A Society Event.

"Yes," observed the master of ceremonies, "you weep to the jury beautifully, but let us again rehearse your glare at the defendant."

By dint of much drilling the affair passed off very creditably, and was described as one of the prettiest home divorces of the season.—Detroit Tribune.

### Explained.

"Pa, what is a trip hammer?"  
"It's the hammer, my son, that your ma leaves on the carpet when she hangs up a picture."—Detroit Free Press.

Take your lady friends to the Opera House Friday night, December 20. Entertainment under the auspices of the Junior class of the High School.

See "Special Delivery" at the Grand tomorrow evening. The greatest scenic production that will visit the city this season. None better.

Buy your tickets at once for the entertainment of the Junior class of the High School. Get reserved at Reed's drug store. Tickets 25 cents. No extra charge for reserved seats.

Dressed chickens 11 cents a pound, at A. E. McLean's, Sixth street.

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From Now Until Christmas.

With five dollars' worth of goods or more I will give a one-half gallon jar of Heinz's Best Sweet Pickles, packed by Heinz. Very fine. Call and see our show window in a few days. Standard goods at reasonable prices. Don't forget to order a nice fat turkey for your Christmas dinner.

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Don't forget our three essential features,  
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of Folks is keeping us hustling.

Business is very lively in our immense store just now. And there is no reason why it shouldn't be.

We have goods and prices to suit everyone. Our **FURNITURE DEPARTMENT** is crowded with all kind of Rockers, Handsome Sideboards, Elegant Bookcases, Beautiful Tables, Luxurious Couches.

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